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region, and it is of much geographic interest. The Commission's examination included 800 miles of linear geography in one of the roughest regions in the world. Sir Thomas thinks that the prospects of both countries are bright. He says:

Both countries possess a climate in which strong men are reared; . . . and that, equally, the two States may share the advantages of the constant intercourse with Europe which will be gained by the future existence across them of one of the main commercial ways of the world. Trans-Andine railways will, ere long, develop to a Trans-Patagonian route to Australia from Europe and the establishment of important commercial centres at other points than Buenos Aires and Santiago . . . But Chile and Argentina want immigrants, but immigrants of the right sort . . . who come to stay, and who will, in the magnificent climate of those southern lands, people the country with a race physically powerful and intellectually keen. And they want decentralization—less crowding in the capitals and a more scattered population in provincial centres and country towns. All this can only result from wider extension of means of communication and the wider spread of those necessities of civilization which make a wilderness habitable.

Sir Thomas gives many interesting facts relative to the people and industries of Argentina and Chile, the physical aspects of both countries, their railroads and traffic, and the colonies in Patagonia and the Andes. A chapter is given to Tierra del Fuego and its natives, another to southern Patagonia, and others to Buenos Aires and Santiago. The work is a fine specimen of book-making and is beautifully illustrated, most of the pictures being typical views of the southern part of South America.

**England und die Engländer. Von Dr. Carl Peters.** Second unaltered edition. vii and 284 pp., and an index. C. A. Schwetschke & Son, Berlin, 1905. (Price, m. 6.)

Dr. Peters says that his views of England and its people are based upon his own observations and experiences among all classes of society during more than ten years. He adds that, as he has endeavoured to treat many aspects of a great nation, it is impossible that he should not at times have fallen into error, in which opinion the English heartily agree with him, as they are by no means ready to accept Dr. Peters's dictum as to the nature and bent of their national genius and their present position in the world. He has not a few kindly words for the English and their institutions, but, on the whole, they are, he thinks, in a state of intellectual decadence; they are immoral, and are being outstripped by other nations in industry and commerce. At the same time, the author pays due tribute to the qualities that made the English the builders of a mighty empire. Dr. Peters invests his descriptions of London, Parliament, politics and the press, education, social life, and other topics with an interest that never flags, and he seasons the whole with a sprinkling of cynicism and a somewhat caustic humour. To say the least, the book is very readable.

**Die Lüneburger Heide. Von Dr. Richard Linde.** 149 pp., 111 photographic illustrations, a map in colours, and index. Velhagen & Klasing, Bielefeld und Leipzig, 1904.

The book fully sustains the reputation which the earlier volumes have given to the excellent "Land und Leute" series—and this without having the advantage of fine and inspiring landscapes to heighten the charm of the many illustrations, for the Heath of Lüneburg, to the east of the Plain of Hanover, is one of the least picturesque parts of Germany, although flowers, clumps of trees, ravines and a boundless horizon give the low plain more attractions than some visitors have accorded to it. The numerous photographs show that even this sterile tract has its peculiar charm, and the glimpses they give of the humble life of the peasants, of the flocks of sheep that hold undisputed possession and adorn many of the landscapes, of the forests of birch, oak and beech that grow luxuriantly in the bottom lands, and of the agricul-

tural settlements, many of which are newly formed, are very interesting. A fine map enhances the pleasure and profit of reading the book. This region is only two hours from Hamburg, the Elbe skirts its northeast part, and it is well worth a visit.

**Griechenland. Von K. Baedeker.** (Fourth Edition.) cxxxiv and 438 pp., a panorama of Athens, 11 maps, 24 plans and 2 tables. Karl Baedeker, Leipzig, 1904. (Price, m. 8.)

The facilities for visiting the oldest home of the beautiful in art have been improved, and the number of tourists to Greece is increasing every year. The first edition of this handbook was issued in 1882, and was based upon the manuscript of the late Dr. G. Lolling, one of the leading authorities on Greece of that day. To secure the latest material for the present edition, Dr. Dietrich Bender, of Leipzig, has travelled over the larger part of the kingdom, and the volume shows the great progress in archæological exploration and the development of means of communication, which enables tourists to extend their travels in the East. Other authorities have written the sections concerning such special points of interest as Olympia and Delphi, and the descriptions of Crete and the smaller islands are entirely new. Large parts of the archæological descriptions also appear in this edition for the first time. The maps have been re-drawn and the plans have been revised and increased in number. The volume shows that no pains have been spared to make it adequate to the needs of tourists.

**Die Entwicklung des deutschen Wirtschaftslebens im 19. Jahrhundert. Von Prof. Dr. Ludwig Pohle.** (5 Lectures.) vi and 132 pp. No index. B. G. Teubner, Leipzig, 1904. (Price, m. 1.25.)

Dr. Pohle delivered these lectures, on the economic development of Germany in the past century, at Frankfort in the winter of 1903-04. In the first lecture he gives a general view of this development, with special reference to the changes in the activities of the people, brought about by the transformation of the country from an agricultural to an industrial state; the second lecture deals with the changes caused by the influence of agrarian reforms and the pressure of increasing population. The third discusses the position of the old industrial forms of hand-work and household manufactures; the fourth treats the development of the great industries and their accompanying phenomena; and the fifth, the growth of commerce and communications. The nation made wonderful progress in population, power, and freedom, because its industrial life was wholly transformed by the modern idea of employing large capital in business and by new facilities for communications and new methods in banking and trade. This transformation brought great blessings to the nation, but not without inflicting much suffering, and even ruin, upon many thousands of individuals, the victims of the economic battle. The statistics of the subject could scarcely be introduced in this brief but forceful presentation. The author gives a list of the German books in which the subject, in some or many of its phases, is more fully treated.

**Pioneering in Central Africa. By Samuel P. Verner.** ix and 500 pp., 14 half-tone pictures, 5 maps, and an index. Presbyterian Committee of Publication, Richmond, 1903. (Price, \$1.75.)

This is one of the best books yet written on any part of the Congo basin. Mr. Verner had experience in practical affairs, such as railroad transportation, the care and running of machinery, and carpentry, before he went to the Congo in 1896 as business